

SHALL WE HAVE GREATER NAVY OR SAVE THE MONEY

Senators Put in a Day Discussing the Proposition as to Whether a Greater Sea Power Insures Peace or Whether it Courts War.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—There was an interesting exchange of views in the Senate today between Mr. Nelson and Mr. Hale. The Minnesota Senator in the course of a brief colloquy with Mr. Patterson concerning features of the naval appropriation bill expressed the opinion that there is such a commonality of interests on the part of the United States, Great Britain and Japan as to protect China against dismemberment. To this statement Mr. Hale, in charge of the bill, objected sharply, saying that the position of the United States in the present Oriental war is that of neutrality, and that he could not allow to go unchallenged any statement in the Senate indicating a national interest in either Russia or Japan. Mr. Nelson responded by saying Mr. Hale had indicated as great partiality for Russia as he had expressed for Japan.

The naval bill again occupied practically all of the time of the Senate, but while the amendment concerning a naval training station on the great lakes was technically the pending question, it was scarcely mentioned. The discussion today was entirely on political lines and was participated in by Messrs. Hale, Depew and Nelson on the Republican side and by Messrs. Gorman, Clay, Martin, Patterson and Bacon on the Democratic side.

Consideration of the naval bill was not completed when the Senate adjourned. At the opening of the Senate Mr. Cullion presented the report of the Conference committee on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill and it was agreed to.

The naval appropriation bill was taken up and the discussion immediately took on a political aspect.

MR. CLAY STARTS THE BALL.

Mr. Clay took issue with the contentions of Messrs. Lodge and Depew as to the necessity for a strong fighting sea force to keep the United States out of war.

Mr. Clay also contended that there should be a Congressional committee to investigate expenditures in the department, saying that no business man would let business involving millions drift along as Congress was doing. He criticized the policy that led to the expenditures of \$207,000,000 annually for war and refused to erect public buildings in Washington that would save rents of \$30,000 a year.

Mr. Martin (Dem.), a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, defended the bill.

"We must have a strong navy," he said, and he pointed out the recent expansion of the United States as furnishing the reason for this necessity.

He referred to the possibility of France and Great Britain being drawn into the Oriental war because of their respective alliance with Russia and Japan, and while he did not believe that the United States would become involved he did not consider it the part of wisdom to be unprepared.

Mr. Depew spoke of the policy of expansion and Mr. Patterson inquired whether he meant that further aggression through conquest or purchase of foreign territory would be the program of this Government.

"I do not think we will ever see the time when we will need more territory," said Mr. Depew, "but I do think we will get it as a result of some time and I mean that we will want a navy big enough to protect it. I mean that I hope Secretary Hay's programme for an open door in China will continue to be the policy of this Government and that we should have a navy big enough to enforce it."

ALL EUROPE ARMING.

Mr. Depew predicted that in the end Mr. Chamberlain would succeed in the programme laid out by him in Great Britain. Other European nations would be found taking steps to protect themselves against us and a navy would be needed. He said that whichever side was victorious in the Eastern war the United States must be consulted and this country would insist on having her interests considered before China could be divided up. A great navy would be necessary at such a time.

Replying to Mr. Patterson, he said he did not think it would be necessary to go to war to maintain our interests in the Orient. "Why are the other powers now accepting a very unpopular note from us?" he asked.

Mr. Patterson called attention to the report that the note to Russia and Japan had been incited by Germany.

Mr. Nelson replied to Mr. Patterson's questions concerning our naval influence in the East, saying that, with this country, Great Britain and Japan all united in support of an open door in China, there was no danger of the dismemberment of China. All, too, were hostile to the absorption of Manchuria. He did not believe there was any formal alliance, only mutualities of interest.

Mr. Hale protested that this debate was extraneous. "I do not want the statement of the Senator from Minnesota to go unchallenged," he said. "I do not agree that there is today any such common interest between the United States, Great Britain and Japan, on the one side against Russia, France and other powers, as his statement implies. Our attitude is one of neutrality and so declared by our State department. The statement that we have a common interest with Japan and Great Britain as to Manchuria I can't let go without a statement. We are against Japan, nor must it be said that all our interests are with her and against Russia and other continental European powers."

He said that if Japan should find herself successful in her present war the United States would find herself in more danger in commercial matters from that ambitious power than any other. He (Hale) considered the Oriental trade as of comparatively little importance. If we had not been involved with predatory nations in invading China even the Chinese Boxers would have protected our interests in China. He was not in favor of any policy that involved us in the expense, in the enormous wickedness of these wars so far away from our shores.

NOT INSPIRED BY GERMANY.

Resuming his speech, Mr. Depew denied that the Hay note had been inspired by Germany. He spoke of it as a revelation, and said that the Denver

Navy must have direct Marconi communication with the palace at Peking. Mr. Patterson replied that the statement had been carried by the Associated Press, as Mr. Depew should have known. If a general reader of the newspapers.

Continuing, Mr. Depew said that Mr. Nelson openly expressed his partiality for Japan, while Mr. Hale almost as plainly had indicated his leaning toward Russia. As for Mr. Patterson, he had manifested the usual Democratic tendency towards expediency by standing ready to take advantage of the situation, whichever side might win. He agreed with Mr. Hale as to the wisdom of Mr. Hale's attitude, "but," he said, "the fact remains that every man, woman and child is lined upon one side or the other, as they are whenever there is a fight." He added that the President's proclamation announces our official attitude, but said that behind that we can say what we please as individuals.

Mr. Depew defended President Roosevelt against the charge of impetuosity and recklessness, saying that if he had had the disposition to make trouble he could have found it in the Canadian dispute. "A less wise man would have seen and seized the opportunity to appeal to the popular sentiment," he said. "Instead of doing this, the President had appealed to arbitration, and in view of the resolution we owe him a lasting debt of gratitude for the wisdom and patriotism displayed."

Mr. Depew said he had been appointed Minister to Japan thirty-eight years ago, and that in these thirty-eight years Japan had progressed as much as Europe had progressed in the last 600 years. If her contest with Russia was to be on the land Japan would be nowhere, but the fight must be on the sea, and the result could not be foretold.

Mr. Gorman congratulated Mr. Hale on his conduct of naval legislation in the Senate. He reviewed the growth of the navy, saying that when Mr. Whitney took charge of the Navy department

it was in very bad condition, but notwithstanding the Republicans were in the majority in the Senate, it had not been necessary to make a second appeal either to Mr. Hale or Mr. Allison. Up to the present time there had been no division on party lines. As for himself he always had expressed his sentiments freely, without regard to party lines. He criticized Mr. Moody as imprudent in charging the Democratic party with partisanship because of his (Mr. Gorman's) attitude. He had spoken for himself in saying the Administration was advancing too rapidly and had gone too far in the increase of the navy. "Ex-scuttle officers," said Mr. Gorman slowly and with deliberate emphasis, "would serve their country better if they attended to the details of their offices and abstained from criticism of Senators and members of Congress."

BIG NAVY MEANS PEACE.

Mr. Gorman then gave his attention to the statement of Mr. Lodge that a large navy was a conservator of peace, saying that this declaration was contrary to the conviction of the fathers. He differed from Mr. Lodge in considering this an aggressive nation. He hoped the time would soon come when the people would return to the Democratic-Republican doctrine that our power was not measured by the number of guns aboard, nor by the number of uniforms we had. He would not have a Republican or a Democratic navy, but an American navy, and he would have the credit given to the men who fight the battles, as was done in the case of Perry, and not have them sent to the rear and humiliated for their very achievements.

CRY OF EXTRAVAGANCE.

"If we were at war," said Mr. Gorman, "if our commerce were threatened by war, we would give the Secretary of the Navy all that he could spend. But, all the country knows that these millions, these billions, have done more to demoralize than otherwise." Extravagance had been the inevitable result, and a war with Spain involving only two days in motion, had cost the country a billion dollars. He had no sympathy with any movement against China. No matter what nation might secure supremacy in that country the United States would secure its share of its commerce. He said that every American had gloried in the part taken by the United States in the Boxer uprising, and that if that example were to be followed it would do more than any number of ships to improve our commerce.

Mr. Carmack referred to Mr. Depew's defense of the retention of the Philippines and quoted a previous utterance by that Senator taking an opposition position.

Mr. Depew arose, saying: "That Chauncey Depew is dead. I was not then a Senator, but simply a New Yorker making speeches almost every

night, and giving very little thought to them." After studying the question he had changed his views. He originally had been a Democrat, and his first impressions were generally Democratic. "The difference between the Senator's position then and now," replied Mr. Carmack, "is, that not being a Senator, he was considering the case as a patriot, and had not taken the case as a criminal lawyer to defend the Republican party."

Mr. Carmack agreed with Mr. Hale that if China should fall under the domination of Japan it would be very doubtful whether the United States would derive any advantage from it. Mr. Carmack read an extract from a newspaper, saying \$435,000 had been expended for the purpose of keeping the two pleasure yachts, the Mayflower and the Sylph, in condition for the President's use. This, he contended, was a misappropriation.

Mr. Nelson took the floor to reply to Mr. Carmack, who, he said, had taken him to task for violating the principles of neutrality because he had said that our commercial interests were common to those of Japan. "And," he went on, "in the same breath, in which he criticized me he called attention to the danger our commerce was in from 'ambitious Japan.' I submit that if there was any violation of the principles of neutrality there was, there was an equally marked violation by him."

Mr. Nelson said that he had not intended to imply that the United States should not take any other than a neutral position in the Oriental war, for he held no such position. He did contend, however, that we should take all proper steps to protect our commerce in the Orient, and he thought the navy should be adequate to that service.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Quarles to the committee amendment for a naval station on the great lakes was then taken up. Mr. Hopkins moved to lay it on the table. That motion was voted down. The amendment to the amendment was accepted and the original amendment as amended was agreed to.

The naval bill was then laid aside. Mr. Forsaker gave notice that on Thursday, March 31st, he would ask the Senate to consider resolutions of respect for the late Senator Hanna.

At 5:35 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The House today passed the Indian appropriation bill after some controversy relative to some provisions affecting tribes in the Indian Territory. An unsuccessful effort was made by Mr. Stephens of Texas to eliminate the provision for continuing the Dawes commission another year.

CHAIRMAN WALKER AND TWO OF THE MEMBERS OF THE PANAMA CANAL COMMISSION



REAR ADMIRAL JOHN C. WALKER



GENERAL GEORGE W. DAVIS



WILLIAM BARCLAY PARSONS

TWO TORN TO PIECES BY EXPLOSION OF DYNAMITE

Attempt to Thaw Dynamite Sticks in Boiling Water on an Oregon Ranch Attended With Terrible Results, House Being Wrecked and Ground Torn Up.

BODIES OF MEN HURLED A DISTANCE OF MORE THAN 150 FEET, AND DISMEMBERED BY THE FORCE OF THE EXPLOSION—TWO MEN WORKING NEAR BY ESCAPED UNINJURED.

INDEPENDENCE, Or., March 5.—Two young men, Curtis Baker and Gilbert McCabe, were blown to pieces in the hay yard of a man named Burton, a mile and a half east of here, this morning from an explosion of dynamite, which was being thawed in a pall of hot water.

Burton, a man named Woods, and Baker were grubbing stumps and McCabe was a friend of Baker's, who had gone to the farm to visit.

One hundred pounds of dynamite had been taken along to blast the stumps with, and a portion of this had been put in a pall of hot water.

This portion suddenly exploded, and the concussion discharged the balance of the 100 pounds. McCabe and Baker were hurled a distance of more than 150 feet.

Their limbs were torn from their bodies, which were dismembered, and their faces were blackened and mangled beyond recognition.

Burton and Woods, who were at work a short distance away, were unhurt. A house standing several hundred yards

away was almost demolished and the earth where the accident occurred is torn up for a depth of four feet and a diameter from thirty to forty feet.

LATROBE, Pa., March 5.—As the result of an explosion of powder and dynamite at the magazine of the H. S.

ANOTHER BIG COAL STRIKE NOW INEVITABLE

INDIANAPOLIS, March 5.—The joint conference of the operators and coal miners has adjourned without reaching an agreement. President Mitchell said, "This means a strike."

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 5.—The joint conference between the coal miners and operators at the central competitive district adjourned tonight without reaching an agreement as to the

CUT OFF FROM WORLD BY HUGE SNOW DRIFTS

Light and Food Famines Threaten the Town of Lewistown, Montana—Lost Trains Located and Passengers Rescued.

BUTTE, Mont., March 5.—A Lewistown, Mont., dispatch says: The trains on the Montana railway reported yesterday in these dispatches to be stalled in the snowdrifts have been located between Harlowtown and Ubel and two other trains are tied up near Summit.

The passengers, about twenty in all, were rescued last night by stages, which shoveled a path over the hills to the track.

The snow plows are unable to buffet the blizzards and nothing but a thaw will

open the road. The crews of the stalled trains stayed with them, being left on the supply of provisions.

Lewistown suffers by the tie-up. In two days, unless a freight can be got through, the town will be in darkness. The stores have sold their last barrels of kerosene and candles cannot be had for love nor money. Ranchers are able to supply some provisions, but food will begin to be scarce in another week. Sever in the history of the State of Montana has such a series of snowstorms been experienced. The passengers from the stalled trains went by stage today to Big Timber, where the road is open.

STATED TO THE MONTANA BANK, and the express car containing them was robbed by the Curry gang. They have appeared all over the country, from Tennessee to Washington.

As the bill is not spurious, no criminal action can be brought, but Municipal Judge Hogue sentenced the man Howard to thirty days on the rock pile for vagrancy.

PRIEST AND SERVANTS MEET FIERY FATE IN RECTORY.

St. Patrick's Church and an Adjoining Residence at Long Island City Destroyed by a Fast Fire at an Early Hour in the Morning.

OF THE FIVE INMATES OF THE RECTORY, ONLY TWO SUCCEEDED IN ESCAPING, AND THEY WERE BADLY INJURED IN FIGHTING THEIR WAY OUT THROUGH SMOKE AND FLAME.

NEW YORK, March 5.—One priest and two servants were killed and two other priests were severely injured in a fire that destroyed St. Patrick's Roman Catholic church and the adjoining rectory in Long Island City at an early hour today.

Those killed were the Rev. Father Ernest and Mary and Margaret Brady, domestics.

Those injured are the Rev. Joseph Kearney and the Rev. Father Hennigan.

The money loss by the fire is estimated at \$35,000.

Father Ernest is believed to have lost his life while trying to save the two women.

The rectory was a three-story brick building with an attic. The two women slept in the attic and the priests had apartments on the second and third floors.

The fire, which started in the passage-way connecting the church and the rectory, spread to both structures with great rapidity and by the time the firemen reached the scene the whole rectory was ablaze.

Father Kearney made his way down stairs through the blinding smoke and escaped into the street. He was injured about the face and hands, having been cut and bruised while groping his way through the smoke.

Father Hennigan, who is the rector of the church, saved himself by sliding down a plank which was raised to the second story window by some workmen who ran to the scene to give assistance. His hands were cut by the rough edges of the plank and his legs were bruised. He is suffering severely from shock and exposure.

Margaret and Mary Brady, who are sisters, appeared at a window of the attic just as the first fire company arrived. A ladder was hoisted, but was too short to reach them and before a longer one could be raised they fell back into the flames.

Nothing has been seen of Father Ernest and it is believed he had tried to make his way to the attic to save the women and was overcome by smoke before he could reach them. He was 27 years of age.

St. Patrick's church was the largest in Long Island City.

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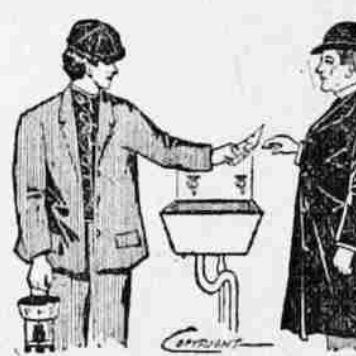


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